



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 34

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Caixa 352

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Botafogo.**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A Santiago telegram of the 16th says the coalition convention has presented the name of Sr. Pedro Montt as a candidate for the presidency.

—A Bogota telegram of the 16th says that President Sanclemente, of Colombia, has resigned, being substituted by Vice-President J. M. Marroquin.

—That Montevideo telegram about Gen. Körner being a passenger on the "Liguria" seems to have been false. A Santiago telegram of the 15th says he is returning in November.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Argentina has abolished quarantine against Paraguay.

—The police of Salto have killed the bandit Gimenes, accused of 25 murders.

—Paraguayan cattle have been permitted to enter free of duty into Argentine territory.

—There were 8,644 immigrant arrivals in Argentina during the month of July.

—On the 16th the Paraguayans celebrated the 36th anniversary of the foundation of Asuncion.

—The mayor of Buenos Aires has contracted for the ornamentation of the streets in honor of President Campos Salles' visit.

—Rumors are current in Uruguay of an impending revolution and the government is taking precautions to prevent an invasion.

—One of the spectacles which will be provided in Buenos Aires for the entertainment of President Campos Salles will be a "bottle of flowers."

—An Asuncion telegram of the 17th says the epidemic (if two or three cases can be termed an epidemic) of bubonic pest there has been officially declared extinct.

—H. M. S. "Swallows" and "Basilisks" have returned to this port. We understand that the entire squadron will leave in a few days for its annual visit to Brazilian ports. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 7.

—Martial law has been declared in Bolivia. We do not know why, but it is probably giving a status to the normal state of affairs. The Rio Arce military expeditions are said to have arrived at Acrebabeque—wherever that may be.

—The export of quebracho wood to Europe and the United States from the port of Coladine on the Paraná is daily increasing; during last week 8000 tons were shipped and another important item in the shipments was 5300 tons wheat. *Southern Cross*.—In July over 1,000 drivers were fined for breaking traffic regulations. They had to pay \$30.00. Either they must be very poor drivers, or unruly, or else the traffic regulators must be very hard to please. *B. A. Herald*. (Or, perhaps the government is trying to cover expenses by means of fines.)—H. M. S. "Swallows" left for Rio Grande on Wednesday, for the usual cruise. Her time on this station has expired and she expects to be relieved before the end of the cruise, so that it is improbable that she will return to this port. The other vessels of the squadron will leave for Brazil next Monday. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 10.—"Positively for the last time" President Campos Salles of Brazil has resolved not to postpone his visit any more than this fourth and last time. If he is well and the Brazilian warships can get up steam, and there is no storm, and his new clothes are ready, and no bubonic plague, and if it is a real fine day, he will start for Buenos Aires about the 28th of October—he the same more or less! *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—Major Oliver C. James of Carcarañá was in town during the week and brought the latest news from Santa Fé, where they have drought, and to make matters worse, a melancholy recollection of the foot-and-mouth disease amongst the cattle. But time or tide cannot affect the invincible geniality of the Carcarañá American, and as usual he brought down a batch of new stories to delight his friends. *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 3.—We are informed that it has been decided to offer a separate memorial presentation to Bishop Stirling, on the occasion of his retirement, from Montevideo, and a number of subscriptions to that effect have already been promised. The list—it is not intended to publish the names—still remains open, and any further contributions, large or small, may be sent to Mr. J. MacKenzie, as hon. treasurer of the British Episcopal Church Establishment, at the London and Brazilian Bank. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 8.—The United States gunboat "Wilmington" has been forced to give up for the present at least the trip to Paraguay upon which she had entered, as her shaft broke as she was nearing Santa Fé in the Paraná river. Yesterday Minister Lord asked from the Argentine government that the vessel be allowed to come here and go into dry dock for necessary repairs, consequently the gunboat which became a familiar object in dock some few months ago will soon be with us again. Rear Admiral Schley is on board, so we are likely to have him for a guest in our city again for some days. *B. A. Herald*, July 26.—The engineering feat of transporting a steamboat of 550 tons from Scotland to Lake Titicaca—the most elevated lake in South America—has just been accomplished. The vessel is the *Coya*. It was constructed in Scotland, and then taken in sections to Molendo, Peru, from which place it was carried in twenty-two cars up the railroad skirting the steep sides of the Andes to the lake side, nearly 13,000 feet above the sea level. There the sections of the vessel were put together again, and the boilers and engines installed. The *Coya* is the largest vessel on any lake at so great an altitude, and will serve as a communication between the republics of Bolivia and Peru.—The present rise in the gold quotation is due to the falling off in the value of our exports, and this falling off, in turn, is due to the havoc which the foot-and-mouth disease has wrought in our live stock trade. The phenomenally wet season and its dire results to the pastoral industry has also been a factor in the late depreciation. No financial bill could guard against these calamities, and to blame the 27 limit for the present rise in the gold premium is just as logical as it would be to blame it for the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in France, or for the meteorological perturbations which have caused the rain. It would be folly to deny that there is no commercial depression; but there would assuredly have been much more had the gold premium experienced a sharp fall. As it is there are many people who hail the rise in the premium as a boon. It certainly tends to favour the pastoral and agricultural industry. *The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, July 27.—A subscription list has been opened in Buenos Aires for the presentation of a memorial to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, on his leaving South America, where for 30 years he has been bishop of the diocese. It is proposed to purchase a handsome album which all subscribers will be requested to sign and the balance of the funds will be devoted to some fitting memento. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to subscribe, and the list will be closed on the 31st inst. We do not know whether the idea has been mooted of opening a separate list for Montevideo, but no doubt that many members here of the Anglican Church who would like to subscribe, so we mention that the treasurer in Buenos Aires is Mr. C. D. Cutts, British Bank of S. America. Signatures for the album may be sent on a thin piece of paper, and it has been resolved to limit subscriptions to a maximum of \$25 and a minimum of \$1 (Argentine paper). *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 5.—The bill which Senator Cané brought forward last year dealing with the expulsion of foreigners is again before Congress; but in an amended form. The new text of the bill has not yet been given to the public, but it is understood that it still proposes to confer discretionary powers on the executive. If this is so then the bill is still a menace to the liberties guaranteed by the constitution. The expulsion of foreigners should not under any circumstances be left to the discretion of anybody. The circumstances under which the penalty of expulsion should be inflicted ought to be clearly defined, and then let the law take its course whenever its application is demanded on just and fully-proven indictments. The hearing of such indictments should be entrusted to the law courts—police, correctional, criminal, or federal. A specially constituted court might also be provided for in the bill. In regard to the refusal of admission to foreigners, the problem is infinitely simpler. A slight amendment in the present law of immigration would be amply sufficient. But whether it be to refuse admission to an immoral, a felonious, a criminal, or a dangerous foreigner, or whether it be to expel such foreigners from our territories, let it plainly set forth by statute the circumstances under which the individual becomes amenable to the law, and let it not be forgotten that the very genius of all sound constitutional legislation is completely opposed to the discretionary privileges of individuals. *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 3.**THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**

There is much truth in the following comment on the so-called Monroe doctrine by a clear-headed American who has been in South America and knows what he is talking about:

To the enormous majority of Americans the Monroe doctrine is a kind of tradition, based on sentiment, but not on reason or on knowledge of its effects. They do not know, have not enquired, and have not been informed that, so far from its being the protection of South America, it has been a fatal bar, standing between South America and civilization, population, progress and sound government, and that by its influence a vast continent has been prevented from sharing in the progress of the century. This is recognized freely by every intelligent American who has lived in South America for twelve months, or has acquired interests there, and all such recognize that the doctrine is a fatal error, but it is not known to the enormous majority of the American people, nor do their newspapers take any trouble to tell them. When we see an American politician proclaiming the Monroe doctrine as a plank in his platform, we come to the conclusion that he either must be entirely uninformed of its effects and merely trading on an ignorant and mistaken sentiment, or that, knowing its effects, he must be a deliberate enemy of progress in South America.

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Realised do " 900,000

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 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

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Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-

ris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-

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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco

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Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

THE BOXERS.

BY ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND,

(Professor in Peking University.)

II.

The following is the sentence which was

carried into effect on the dates attached:

March 16, 1900, Meng Kiang-Wen—beheaded;

March 23, Wu Chiu-Ming—imprisoned for

life. (He has died in prison.) Pang Yen-

Mu—two years' banishment.

The head men of the following four villages,

Feicheng, Chang Chien-Tien, Hsia-chingzu,

Mao-chia p'u, each were condemned to receive

200 blows, which was carried out on three of

them in Mr. Campbell's presence, the fourth

having died before the time of his punishment

arrived, and the three were dismissed never to

be employed again.

Two of these villages were compelled to

raise five hundred taels to defray the expense

of a memorial tablet which is to be erected on

the scene of the murder, and will be an eternal

disgrace to the villages.

The Chinese authorities were compelled to

pay 7,500 taels for the erection of a memorial

chapel, and in addition to this give two acres

of land on which to build the chapel. And

they have given 1,500 taels for a memorial in

Canton College, the place where Mr.

Brooks obtained his education.

The magistrate of the district in which the

murder took place has been handed over to

the Board of Punishments for adjudication of

a penalty.

From the time of the appointment of Gen-

eral Yuan to the office of governor of Shan-

tung, there has been a general feeling among

the foreigners that the military officials have

been ready to suppress the movement where-

ever it has been arising, but the difficulty has

been to secure the cooperation of the local

officials.

Early last year Prince Tuan, the father of

the heir apparent, and one of the most warlike

of all the princes of the Imperial House, raised

a corps of not less than 12,500 Manchus from

twenty to thirty-five years of age as a special

body-guard of the Empress Dowager. These

he called the Glorified Tiger's Corps, and it

is reported on the authority of one of General

Niel's officers that not less than one-third of

this company joined the ranks of the Boxers

and established a branch association in the

suburbs of Peking. This would readily ac-

count for the proximity and strength of the

Boxers in the vicinity of Peking at the present

time.

The present excitement has arisen in this

country, from all we can judge from the tele-

grams, not because the conditions in China

are worse than they have been during the past

several months, but because of two reasons:

First, because the Boxers are nearer Peking

than they were before; and second and the

more important of the two perhaps, because

the *Times*' correspondent has returned to

Peking and is now sending out his sensa-

tional telegrams. (*)

There is we think no reason to fear for the

safety of the foreigners in Peking, or in any

other part of China. It is not the intention

of the Boxers to murder the foreigners nor to

destroy their property, else they could have

done so long before this. The murder of Mr.

Brooks was a mistake on the part of those who

committed it, and did not receive the sanction

of the body as a whole, and it will not be

duplicated unless under peculiar and excep-

tional circumstances. I myself was in Peking

during the whole period of the Chinese

destroying the property of foreigners. Even

the most conservative officials understand the

power of foreign governments, the strength of

their warships, and the daring of their soldiers,

and they do not wish to come in contact with
 them at the present time. It is always true
 that they would rid themselves of all for-
 eigners if they were able to do so, but they
 know they are not able. And this is not any
 more true of one class than of another. They
 look upon the business men as cunning and
 avaricious, the government officials as power-
 ful and meddling, and the missionaries as
 harmless and troublesome, and if they could
 build a wall which would keep them all out
 they would do so.

When I say this, I mean this is a general
 sentiment of the party now in power—the
 conservative party. There is a large and
 powerful party of educated young men, who
 have travelled and know the conditions
 of other governments and the benefits of
 intercourse who, if they come into power,
 will bring about a reformation in China
 such as would astonish the nations of the
 world—a party which would do for China
 and for the world a thousand times more than
 could be done by dividing China up among
 the avaricious, suspicious, and jealous powers
 of Europe. If the United States, Great Britain
 and Japan, the three powers which can best
 afford to do so, had taken Lord Berosford's
 advice and had said or will say that China
 shall not be divided, but must advance, they
 would have done more for the progress of the
 world than they have done by the two wars
 with Spain and South Africa.

The outcome of the present situation it is
 difficult to predict. When a half-dozen dogs
 want a bone that is not easily divided they are
 much more in danger of quarrelling with each
 other than of getting the bone.—*Harper's*
Weekly.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

A local wiseacre in a New Jersey village,
 who has the reputation of being a great news-
 paper reader, though no one ever saw him
 reading one, and who is affectionately called
 Barney by his admirers, thus explains the
 trouble in China:

"Sure, an' it's this way," says he. "Thim
 missionaries found the soul-savin' business
 wasn't payin', fer th' people what furnished th'
 money got interested in thim starvin' galoots
 in India and sint all their contributions to th'
 famine funds, an' th' sky pilots in China
 wasn't gettin' even a decent take-off, so they
 got up a land-grabbin' scheme on their own
 hook an' tried to push the Chinks off their
 rice patches and opium fields and tea groves."

"Thim the Boxers took a hand in the scrap.
 Thim Boxers are the Chinese whitecaps—sort
 of regulators—an' they want about a boxin'
 thim missionaries an' other furnurers what
 wuz in the scheme until the missionaries
 begun to squeal that they wuz gittin' hurt, and
 sint word to their friend McKinley, what is
 sint word to their friend McKinley, what is
 a great missionary society man, to send an
 American army and some iv thim big ships
 what whalloped the Spanish. Thim the Chinese
 got onto the racket and broke loose and got a
 boxin' iv furrier they got hold iv, and
 it's great scrap they're havin', all over the
 graspingness of thim missionaries."

ANTI-SEMITIC TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent (B. C. de
 W.) of the *New York Times*, of July 15th,
 writes as follows of the Jews in Russia:

The recent anti-Semitic troubles at Nicolaïeff
 furnish convincing proof of the fact that
 anti-Semitism continues to be one of the lead-
 ing social problems of the day in Russia.
 The Jewish question, in the empire of the Czar,
 has in reality nothing of a religious nature.
 It is entirely a racial and an economic prob-
 lem. New Russia, that is to
 say, the provinces which extend along the
 western shores of the Black Sea, is to-day the
 principal centre of anti-Semitism in the em-
 pire. The Jews in these provinces, like their
 brethren in other countries, form an indus-
 trious and hard-working, law-abiding popu-
 lation. The native Russians, on the other hand,
 are a most improvident class of people, and as
 a natural result, are nearly all in debt to the
 Jews.

The growth of anti-Semitism is closely con-
 nected with the socialist and nihilist move-
 ment in Russia. For, in the eyes of the
 socialists, nihilists, and anti-Semites alike, the
 common enemy is capital. Anti-Semitism in
 Russia is, therefore, merely a branch of
 socialism, disguised under another name.
 The results of the anti-Semitic campaign in
 Russia of late years are very similar to the
 results of the anti-Protestant crusade in France
 under the reign of Louis XIV., which culmi-
 nated in the revocation of the edict of
 Nantes. By the expulsion of the Jews from the
 interior provinces of the empire, the Russian
 government has removed an element of
 the population most essential to the welfare
 of the nation. Under the liberal reign of
 Alexander II. the Jews had become the inter-
 mediate agents, or middlemen, for commercial
 transactions. The removal of this class of
 middlemen is the direct cause of the famines

RIO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports this year were held at Icarahy on Wednesday last, the 15th inst., and we were very pleased to see them so well patronized, very nearly, if not quite as many, on-lookers being present as in previous years. The ground, which was looking in perfect condition, was thrown open to the public, and it was estimated that about 500 people witnessed a most enjoyable day's sport. As far as the weather was concerned, nothing could be desired; the sun was a trifle warm, but a beautiful cool breeze blew across the ground, which rendered it most delightful for the spectators.

Long before the first event was timed to take place, a crowd of people had put in an appearance, including a goodly number of the fair sex. It would be difficult and take up too much space, to give in detail the names of all those who were present, but we recognized most of the familiar English faces and a host of others besides. It is extremely gratifying to note the interest which the fair sex takes in these meetings, and the encouragement which their presence always gives. Bright faces and pretty costumes add much to the occasion and lend an indescribable charm to the scene, but to that we have to add the personal interest which they frankly show in all the contests. And, doubtless, they are equally grateful to the young men for furnishing them with so attractive an entertainment and the opportunity for a pleasant day's outing in so charming a place. As the years go by, the Club will find other means of furnishing holiday attractions on this beautiful ground, and then many days in the year will see them all together.

The competition for the various events was decidedly an improvement on last year, in fact the racing showed better results, in fact it would be difficult to beat a better day's sport in Brazil than was given this year at Icarahy. The programme was practically the same as last year, except that the Hurdle-race was left out, and two new items substituted, namely:—Throwing the cricket ball, and the «Bicho» race.

The 100 yards was the first item, for which 11 competitors started. The first heat was won by Manners, the second by Matheson, and the third by F. H. Robinson, and in the final heat, which was run later on in the afternoon, Matheson just beat Robinson by a yard in 11 1/5 seconds.

Throwing the Cricket-ball was the next event, for which five competed. Pierce, with his second throw of 97 yards 1 foot 6 inches, won comfortably, with R. H. Robinson a good second. A. C. Wilson repeated his performance of last year in Putting the Weight, winning with a put of 33 feet 1 inch. N. W. Jackson was second, about five inches behind.

The 220 yards handicap was as in previous years, one of the best races of the day. There were 16 starters, and the handicap was so well constructed that there was very little to choose between any of the runners. Matheson, who started from scratch, was going strong all the way, but was not able to pass Burgess and Skeg who received 15 yards start each and came in in the order named, the time being 23 2/5 seconds, a very good performance.

For the Bicycle race (2 miles handicap) only two started, though another competitor, who had lost his way, arrived on the ground after the race had finished. Grimditch, who received 130 yards, led for the first round, but Paletti soon came up to him, and the two ran bell-to-bell another until the last lap, when Paletti raced away and won anyhow in 5 minutes 2 seconds.

For the Long Jump seven entered, and a very good struggle resulted between Tootal, F. H. and C. L. Robinson, the former winning in the end with a jump of 17 feet 1 inch, which was a great improvement on last year's record. For the High Jump eight competed. All cleared the 4 feet 8 inch mark, but when the bar was raised an inch four of them failed, and finally C. L. Robinson was the only one able to clear 4 feet 11 inches, Bardsley, H. Hargreaves and Pullen clearing 4 ft. 10 each. Later on they jumped again for second place, and Pullen was accorded the second prize.

In the Quarter mile handicap, Roberts, who had twenty yards start, showed up well, and

was going strong when Matheson came along hand over hand, and won by about five yards in 55 3/5 seconds. The time was excellent, being just a second better than last year's.

Next came the Boys' Handicap, for boys under 15, which was won by Joaquim Hirdes, with A. da Costa second, and in the Girls race Corina Cox, with one yard start, ran in splendid style and snatched the race away from Sybil Fairbairn, who was a good second, with Mabel Saunders third.

The Comic Bicycle race came next, but unfortunately only three competed. Tootal got off with a big lead, and managed to get on his garment first, but at the end of the second lap he lost a lot of time in getting on his night-cap and sash, which lost him the race. H. Hargreaves managed better and got away first, with Dick Robinson in full pursuit, who, with the course a few yards longer might have won. As it was, Hargreaves managed to gain the verdict by a couple of yards.

The «Bicho» race, which was one of the new events, attracted great amusement and was quite a success. The following were some of the «bichos»:—Lagarto, preta, cotia, saguit, leão, tucano, etc. A good start was made, but the preta, with Tyler behind, ran away from the field and won by not less than 3/4 of the course. The cotia was going well, but would insist on going in a contrary direction.

For the Married men's race, only three ran, Roberts winning easily from scratch. Thibaudier fell and Guy Hall secured second place.

Next came the Half-mile handicap, which was the finest race of the day. Wright started off with a big lead, but was unable to sustain it, and a quarter of a mile from home Burgess took the lead, and it looked as though the race was a certainty for him, but he had F. H. Robinson to deal with, who came along with a magnificent spurt in the last hundred yards and won a clever race by 4 yards. The time was 2 minutes 14 2/5 seconds, a very fine performance.

Next came the Sack-humping race. The competitors were all tied up in sacks and had to hump each other out of a ring which was drawn on the ground. There were a good many who entered, but most of them were soon knocked out, and a good fight at the end between Burgess and C. L. Robinson resulted in a win for the latter.

For the Steeple-chase only five ran. De Coutto went well and was leading nearly all the way, but coming into the straight for the water-jump he missed the course and was disqualified. Matheson when two yards from home fell, but managed to get up in time to win by a yard only from Skeg.

The last item on the programme was the Flag-war, which proved to be the best contested event of the whole day. The Rio team, unfortunately, did not have their team as advertised, but a magnificent pull resulted which lasted over four minutes, and Nictheroy just won.

The prizes were very kindly distributed by Mrs. T. C. Jackson, who was supported on her right hand by Colonel Page-Bryan, and on her left by Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.

During the afternoon, Mrs. Rolls very kindly presided over the tea-table, assisted by Mrs. Birdsley, Mrs. Thompson and the Misses Whyte. This was by no means the least important factor of the afternoon's entertainment, and we have all to thank those ladies for their great kindness in dispensing the cup of cheer to such a large number of people. Messrs P. Broad, Geo. E. Cox, T. G. Cross, A. H. Thomson and Rev. J. D'Arcy were the judges. Messrs. C. A. Conolly and P. E. Swanwick the time-keepers, and Messrs. S. A. Francis, H. R. Latham and J. T. Maury the starters. We must congratulate the committee, including starters, judges, time-keepers, stewards, and all connected with the sports for the very good entertainment given.

We noticed a considerable number of amateur photographers on the ground, who were undoubtedly able to get some splendid views, owing to the good light. We trust they will remember the Club House, where it would be good policy to initiate a collection of such views.

The prizes distributed were as follows:

EVENTS.		PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
100 Yards Race:	1st prize	Travelling Clock,	E. H. Matheson	11 1/5	
	2nd "	Umbrella,	F. H. Robinson.		
Throwing Cricket Ball:		Gold Links,	H. G. Pierce	97 1/2	
1/2 Mile Race:	1st prize	Pair Candlesticks,	F. Robinson	2 14 2/5	
	2nd "	Silver Cigarette Case (i),	F. Burgess.		
Putting Weight:	1st "	Hand-bag,	A. C. Wilson	33 1	
	2nd "	Cigarette Holder,	N. W. Jackson.		Guinea pig.
Bicho Race:		Serviette rings,	H. F. Tyler,		
Bicycle Race, 2 miles:	1st "	Gold Studs,	L. Faletti	5 2	
	2nd "	Walking-Stick,	E. Grimditch.		
Married Men's Race:		Jam-pot,	E. A. H. Roberts.		
Boys' Handicap:	1st prize	Silver watch chain,	Joaquim Hirdes.		
	2nd "	Walking-Stick,	A. da Costa.		
Girls' Handicap:	1st "	Fan,	Corina Cox.		
	2nd "	Silver Bangle,	Sybil Fairbairn.		
Sack Race?		Tennis-racket,	C. L. Robinson.		
220 Yards Handicap:	1st prize	Claret-jug,	F. Burgess.	23 2/5	
	2nd "	Cigar & Cigarette holder,	A. C. E. Skeg.		
Comic Bicycle Race:		Crystal and Silver Inkpot,	H. Hargreaves.		
Long Jump:	1st prize	Revolver and balls,	E. A. Tootal.	17. 1	
	2nd "	Silver Inkpot (head),	C. L. Robinson.		
High Jump:	1st "	Silver Cigarette Case,	C. H. Pullen.	4. 11	
	2nd "	Asli Tray,	E. H. Matheson.	55 3/5	
1/4 Mile Handicap:	1st "	Gladstone-bag,	E. A. H. Roberts.		
	2nd "	Umbrella (2nd),	E. H. Matheson.		
Steeple-chase:	1st "	Fruit-Stand,	A. C. E. Skeg.		
	2nd "	Silver Pencil Case,	Nictheroy.		
Flag War:		Box Havana Cigars,			

—Among the many fads of Emperor William is his passion for collecting boots and shoes of famous people. His collection of these particular articles of attire constituting a fitting pendant to his huge museum of uniforms. The collection is kept in the marble palace at Potsdam, and there are some 2,000 pairs, from Greek sandals, and a pair of slippers reputed to have belonged to Mahomet, to the boots of Wallenstein, of Gustavus Adolphus, of Peter the Great, of Frederick the Great, and lastly of the first Napoleon.

FOR SALE.

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Suitable for publishing and commercial work, enjoying an excellent reputation for the good quality of its work, and conveniently located. It possesses one double-cylinder and two single cylinder presses, several small job presses, electric motor and all needful machinery, tools and material for turning out a large quantity of work.

No Reasonable offer will be refused.

The proprietor wishes to sell in order to withdraw from business because of broken health. Further particulars may be obtained by inquiry at this office.

TO LET

Excellent rooms with or without board for families and single gentlemen, in a large chateau, situated in a healthy suburb. Rua Humayda, S. Largo dos Leões.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

The annual meeting of subscribers for the presentation of reports and accounts, and election of new officers, will take place at the City Club on Thursday the 23rd inst: at 3 p. m.

The reports and statement of accounts may be seen at the Office of the Hon'y. Treasurer Rua Primeiro de Março n. 50 on and after the 20th inst.

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seinen ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuräumen.

F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

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MODERATE PRICES

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138, Rua do Catete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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(Catete)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

RESTAURANT «CAMPI»

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

AUG. 12.—A telegram from Shanghai says the Chinese government has authorized the laying of a cable from Taku to Chienpu. A Capetown telegram says that President Kruger denies that he has proposed to surrender and says the Boers will fight as long as they have anything to fight with.

AUG. 13.—It is telegraphed from Shanghai that the consuls there disapprove of the landing of British troops. The Boers are said to have destroyed 50 miles of railway in Natal and have cut telegraph communications. The *Pull Mail Gazette* says the reported conspiracy in Pretoria is like a chapter from "Don Quixote." It is announced that President Kruger will go to Barboursburg. Gen. Carrington has arrived at Mafeking. Gen. Kitchener, Smith and Hamilton are still trying to surround the Boer chief Gen. Dewet.

AUG. 14.—The British consul at Hong Kong has received a cipher dispatch from Minister Macdonald dated 6th inst. stating that they have provisions for only 15 days more and asking for urgent relief. The allies are said to be 16 miles from Peking. Telegrams from Canton state that the Chinese are fortifying that place. From South Africa Lord Roberts telegraphs that Kitchener and Methuen are continuing in pursuit of the Boer chiefs Dewet and Steyn. Buller has occupied Ernelo and French has occupied Carolina. The Durban correspondent of the *Standard* says that after some sharp fighting the Boers have recaptured Heilbron and Klerksdorp. A telegram from Maseru says the British have confiscated large numbers of horses and cattle which the Boers had concealed in the mountains.

AUG. 15.—Gen. Gaselee telegraphs that the allies were well informed from Peking on Friday. In well-informed circles it is generally believed that the Empress and her court have fled from Peking. In the battles of Peltsang and Yang-tsun the Japanese soldiers, numbering 4,000, took a principal part, being brilliantly supported by the British and Americans. The Russians, who have been unable to assist effectively because of having been cut off by inundated territory. The *Daily News* is advised that Prince Tuan and his followers have left Peking. A telegram from Shanghai announces the arrival there of the Anglo-Indian troops recently sent from Calcutta, and adds that the viceroy of Kiangsu opposes their being landed there. The Canton authorities threaten that the Bogue forts will bombard all vessels attempting to ascend to that city. Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Elands River garrison, whose surrender was announced in time, the Boers are said to be marching on Mafeking. Gen. Delarey has eluded his pursuers and has united with Gen. Dewet, who has also foiled the attempt to surround him.

AUG. 16.—The *Daily Mail* announces that the allies have initiated their attack on the city of Peking, operations being commenced against the east gate. The London morning papers state that instructions have been sent postponing the landing of Anglo-Indian troops at Shanghai until further orders. At a meeting of the foreign consuls at Shanghai yesterday no objections were made to the landing of British troops, but the consuls reserved the right to land troops of their respective nationality under the same conditions. The British consul protested and threatened to order the withdrawal of all the British troops. The British troops destined to land at Shanghai, will leave to-morrow for northern China, probably for Wei-hai-wei. It is said that the Japanese have proposed that an armistice be offered the Chinese for the discussion of the alternative whether the foreign ministers shall be delivered at the gate of Peking, or whether the allies shall enter the city.

AUG. 17.—Telegrams have been received by the German and Italian governments announcing the capture of Peking by the allies and the liberation of the foreign ministers. The British government has received word of the liberation of the report. From Shanghai it is telegraphed that Li-Hung-Chang announces that the allies entered Peking on the 15th without encountering serious opposition. It is said the Chinese Imperial family had abandoned Peking, and that a provisional government has been organized by Prince Ching. The Shanghai incident originated, it is said, by the viceroy asking for the assistance of British troops. Other nations, jealous of this preference, declared they would land troops also, against which the viceroy protested. Lord Salisbury then ordered that fifteen consuls at Shanghai should be asked that the British troops be landed, and another telegram announces their landing. From South Africa it is stated that Gen. Dewet had succeeded in mystifying Gen. Kitchener and had defeated the plans to surround him, escaping with his whole command. He liberated all his prisoners, except the officers.—A Pretoria correspondent conveyed to the persons accused martial conveyed to try the persons accused in it.—A Lourenço Marques telegram vaguely announces a long series of victories for the Boers in western Natal.

AUG. 18.—The allied forces entered Peking on the 15th and the foreign legations are saved. They were cordially received by the Chinese authorities. Prince Ching declares that the trouble is due to the Boers and especially to Prince Tuan. The secretary of the Austrian legation was killed during the

investment.—The *Daily News* hears that the French consul at Shanghai, M. Bezaire, has telegraphed to Saigon, for French troops to land at Shanghai. (Let us hope the French government will instruct M. Bezaire that his mission is not to make trouble in China, but to avoid it.)—Japan has replied to Li-Hung-Chang that she will support the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kuang-Su, but will insist on the punishment of Prince Tuan and other princes and functionaries who favored the Boers.—A Capetown telegram says Gen. Kitchener has liberated the Elands River garrison.

United States.

AUG. 12.—Li-Hung-Chang and other Chinese viceroys have directed a petition to the United States to postpone the embarkation of troops for China.—The American government has received a copy of the decree by which the Chinese government empowers Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for peace.—Excessive heat is reported from Chicago where 2000 horses have been killed by it during the past week.

AUG. 13.—The American and other governments have received telegrams from Li-Hung-Chang requesting the suspension of landing troops in China.—From Manila it is reported that the Philippine Col. Grassa, with 15 officers and 169 soldiers, have surrendered. A collision on the Pennsylvania railway at Slamington (?) caused 15 deaths and wounded many others.

AUG. 14.—The American government has advised China that it will undertake to initiate peace negotiations only on the condition of a limited military force being permitted to receive and escort the foreign ministers from Peking to the coast, after which the said negotiations can be continued.—Telegrams received at Washington state that the allies had arrived at Ho-si-on, about 60 miles N. N. E. of Tientsin.—The government to-day received a telegram from Minister Conger, whose contents have not been divulged.—The Italian anarchists expelled from the Patterson factories are threatening reprisals.—The celebrated chess player Steinitz is dead.

AUG. 15.—Gen. Chaffee telegraphs that the allied forces had arrived at Natsu, 23 miles from Peking. He says the heat is terrible, and that they have encountered feeble opposition from the Chinese.—The *Herold* learns that from Port Arthur for fear of a Chinese attack.—The death of C. P. Huntington, the Pacific railway capitalist, is announced. He is said to have left a fortune of fifty millions of dollars won by modern guiness.

AUG. 16.—The *New York Journal* learns from Chefoo that the allies entered Peking Aug. 13.—It is said that Li-Hung-Chang has asked the United States that the allied troops should not enter Peking, promising to deliver the foreign ministers to them outside the gates.—In New York yesterday a mob attacked the blacks in the streets because a negro had murdered a policeman. Many persons were injured and many arrests were made.—The American government is favorable to the armistice proposed by Japan.—Another dispatch from Minister Conger has been received.

AUG. 17.—The conflict in New York between whites and blacks has created much newspaper comment. (Probably the newspapers have exaggerated its importance.)

AUG. 18.—The *Evening World* publishes a sensational story that 11 Italians and 3 Austrian anarchists had left Naples for the United States for the purpose of assassinating President McKinley, and that they had been arrested on arrival in New York. The story is contradicted.—The recent census gives a population of 3,357,202 to the city of New York.—In China the foreign admirals have arranged to watch the Yang-tse region.

AUG. 12.—The heat has been horrible at Seville, the thermometer marking 47° C. in the shade.—The government has approved the extradition treaty recently celebrated with the United States.—Premier Silveira says the government is studying means for the better collection of taxes and for furnishing them out to the banks. (This is an abominable system and deserves the severest condemnation.)

AUG. 14.—Riots have occurred at Motilla del Palancar, Caenca, because of octroi taxes.—Strikes in Catalonia have caused the closing of several factories.

AUG. 15.—Two gunboats are accompanying the royal yacht along the Cantabrian coast.

France.

AUG. 12.—Through a collision between the torpedo-catchers "La France" and "Brennus" the former was sunk, only a part of her crew being saved.—The Tsung-li-yamen has telegraphed to Minister Delcassé that it is to be regretted the foreign ministers in Peking refuse to leave that capital under the escort offered, and that the said Chinese foreign office declines to be responsible for what may occur. M. Delcassé China will be held responsible. President Loubet has arrived at Marseille and is to be present at the embarkation of the French troops for China. He was received with enthusiastic manifestations.

AUG. 14.—Strikes among steamship stokers are reported from Havre, Rouen, Dieppe and Marseilles. At Dieppe it was settled to the satisfaction of the men. At Marseilles 3000 travellers and 600 soldiers are detained by the strike. At Havre the employers yielded and recognize 8 hours a day's labor.—The expedition premiums will be distributed on the 18th inst.—No more troops will be sent to Senegal because of yellow fever.

AUG. 15.—A dispatch from Minister Pichon, dated Aug. 9, says the march of the allies

should not be delayed by negotiations as the legations in Peking have provisions for only 15 days more.—The stokers at Bordeaux have also gone out on a strike.

AUG. 16.—A telegram received says the Japanese occupied the city of Tung-chuen, east of Peking, on Aug. 12.—A Taku dispatch of the 13th says the allies had arrived at the gates of Peking, where they encountered a strong Chinese army. The Russian commander, fearing that their communications would be cut, had sent for reinforcements.—The Czar and Czarina will visit the exposition early next month.

AUG. 17.—It is stated that the news of the capture of Peking by the allies all comes from Chinese sources. The French government has received no confirmation of it.

AUG. 18.—A bridge at Anvers fell to-day, injuring about 30 persons.—A telegram says that 800 soldiers have been sent from Saigon to Shanghai at the requisition of the French consul. (This is sheer foolishness.)

Italy.

AUG. 12.—The manifestation given yesterday to the king by about 100 associations was exceptionally enthusiastic. The king received deputations from the two houses of parliament.—The Pope to-day declared that Prince Henry of Prussia adheres to the proposals of other powers relative to the suppression of anarchism. (The Pope surely does not counsel the punishment of the criminals without seeking to remove the causes which create such criminals.)—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria returned yesterday to Sofia.

AUG. 13.—The recent speech from the throne is attributed to Crispi, who seems to be recovering popularity.

AUG. 14.—The remains of King Humbert have been deposited in the vault beside those of Victor Emmanuel II.

AUG. 15.—It is believed that the railway accident at Ponte Salaro, near Rome, was due to a criminal plan. Two railway employes have been arrested.

AUG. 18.—Bressi refuses to accept any person to defend him at his approaching trial. On the other hand, all the lawyers refuse to defend him.

Germany.

AUG. 15.—The Emperor William has declared that he will tenaciously oppose the partition of China. (But perhaps he might accept an extension of his sphere of influence in Shantung.)—A telegram received at Berlin says that the German and Austrian troops left Tientsin for Peking on the 10th inst.—The *Daily Chronicle* is informed that Germany has sent three armored cruisers to Shanghai.

AUG. 16.—On the 10th a contingent of 423 Germans and Austrians left Tientsin for Peking. The troops destined for China. He will embark at Naples on the 22nd inst.

AUG. 17.—Seven batteries and various detachments of engineers and pontoon-men have embarked for China.

Russia.

AUG. 14.—The Russian journals, says a London telegram, are protesting against the action of Great Britain in seeking to consolidate the sphere of British influence in the whole Yang-tse region. (How about Russian action in Manchuria?)—Another London telegram says a conspiracy for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered in St. Petersburg, and that about 100 suspects are under arrest.

AUG. 15.—The Russian government has made a contract with the *Neloces* steamship company for the transportation of troops to China. A semi-official notice has appeared that Russia seeks only the restoration of order in China. (But this will cover an infinitude of incidents before the affair is ended.)

AUG. 16.—At Odessa 2,600 soldiers have been embarked for China.—A telegram says 9,000 Russians with 12 guns have dislodged the Chinese from their positions at San John in Manchuria.

Miscellaneous.

AUG. 6.—The marriage of Alexander I. of Serbia with widow Dragana was celebrated at Belgrade to-day.—A Tokio telegram says advice has been received there that General Li-Ping-Seng has accused Li-Hung-Chang of treason.—The Queen Regent of Spain will embark on the 16th inst. for a cruise along the Cantabrian coast.

AUG. 8.—The Turkish government has ordered ten torpedo-catchers of the Italian shipbuilders Ansaldo, while the *Standard* hears that the same government has ordered 208 Krupp guns. (And yet Turkey cannot raise \$100,000 to pay a debt owing to the United States.)—A Madrid telegram reports that Premier Silveira is of the opinion that any accord for the suppression of anarchists ought to be proposed by Italy in view of the fact that all the assaults upon the sovereigns of Europe have been made by Italians.

AUG. 9.—A Constantinople telegram reports that all Pacha has massacred 1200 Armenians and has burned the village of Spaghank in the district of Sassun. (Turkey will take advantage of the present situation, and the powers will have nothing to say, having their own selfish schemes to look after.)

AUG. 10.—The *Times* says a report is current in Constantinople that the Sultan Abdul Hamid is gravely ill.—The minister of public works in the Spanish cabinet is said to have declared himself opposed to a prolongation of the railway concessions.—The Spanish government has placed large orders for armament with the Krupp and Creusot works. (One can hardly believe that the Hague conference was held only one year ago!)

AUG. 13.—The Turkish government is irritated with the publicity of the Samsun massacre of Armenians, which it pretends to consider a raid of brigands.

AUG. 14.—About 100 Kurds are reported to have attacked the British vice-consul and some companions near Bilk (?) in Asiatic Turkey. The British minister at Constantinople has protested.—Consular reports from Ezeroun and Diarbekir confirm the reported massacre of Armenians. (Gladstone is dead, and no one will now take any notice. There is too much massacring going on elsewhere.)

AUG. 15.—The Sublime Porte has ordered the criminal prosecution of the assassins of the British vice-consul at Van.—A Simla telegram says that in the Punjab 147 deaths from cholera have occurred in the last eight days among civilians, and 88 among the soldiers of diverse garrisons.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

August the 15th, the day fixed for the above, broke, looking glum, and continued so all day. The ground was a perfect picture and proved to be in excellent condition.

The attendance was very good and undoubtedly would have been much greater if the sun had only condescended to show himself. The arrangements in every way were better than last year and show that, although the "junior members" are slow in coming forward the "old stagers" are going ahead and do not mean to let the "old club" degenerate.

The competition was better than we have seen for some years and we must especially mention Messrs. Tracey and Cooke for the sportsmanlike way they ran their respective races.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Henry Wright for so gracefully distributing the prizes and a bevy of ladies (too many to mention individually) for gracing the grand-stand and adding such lustre to the event.

Time was excellently kept all through the day. Punctually at time stated on programme the bell was rung and the day started with, throwing the Cricket ball. There were six competitors. Mr. F. Tracey winning with a throw of 77 yds. 1 ft.; Mr. B. T. Stauden second with 77 yds. 11 in.—a very close contest.

One Hundred yards Flat-Race. Four started and Mr. H. Nobbling of São Paulo just managed to win on the tape, Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke making an excellent second.

Long-jump; four competitors; Mr. A. Richards winning with 17 ft. 6 in. Mr. C. P. Tomkins second with 17 ft. 1 in.

Putting the Weight. It is trusted the strong men will come forward in the future, or this event will have to be wiped out. Two competitors; Mr. Beardsall first with 27 ft. 2 in.

Challenge Cup. It will be remembered this Cup (presented by Mrs. E. O. Broad) has to be won three times in succession, or four times in all, before becoming the property of the holder. Mr. Vieira held the same for 1899 and after an excellent race Mr. F. Tracey is the holder for this season. Mr. F. Ribton-Cooke second, time 13 4/5 (five competitors).

High-jump; this again fell to Mr. H. Nobbling. Mr. Richards failing to clear 5 ft. 7 1/2 in. Mr. Nobbling then gave an exhibition jump, easily clearing 5 ft. 2 1/2 in.

Bicycle Race, 1 mile handicap. We are sorry, but we cannot congratulate the handicappers on their efforts, in this or the walking race. Only three started: 1st, Mr. W. C. Simonsen, 200 yds.; 2nd, Mr. Barton, 150 yds.; time 3-32 1/5.

The Sack Race caused a great deal of laughter and was pluckily won by Mr. H. F. Hampshire. The 220 yards Flat-race, Handicap, brought out five competitors. Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke starting from scratch won easily in 27 1/5, Mr. S. A. Morgan with 15 yards second.

The Girls Race was well contested and was won by Miss Mary Simonsen.

In the 120 yards Hurdle-race only three started: 1st, Mr. A. Richards; 2nd, Mr. A. Keelman; time 22 1/5.

The 1 1/4 mile Flat-Race, Handicap. This was the best contested race of the day. Five were started: Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke, scratch; Mr. F. Tracey, 10 yards; Mr. H. Barton, 10 yards; Mr. S. F. Cox, 15 yards; Mr. S. A. Morgan, 30 yards. Just before home they all were in a bunch when Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke spurred, beating Mr. F. Tracey by two to three yards. Time 58 4/5.

Thread-the-needle-race. This was very successful. Mr. Stuart-Smith winning by the excellent and prompt manner Miss C. Waeny threaded the needle.

Boxing Competition. A new evasion and we recommend it be held before the hour stated on programme for 1st event, as it was very dry work for the spectators. Mr. E. Barham won by one point, Mr. A. Keelman second.

In the boys Race, Master Paul Fernandes came in first.

Married Men's Race, Handicap, 120 yards. Mr. Keelman 1st with 8 yards; Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke, second, from scratch.

Walking Race, 1 mile, Handicap. Five started: Mr. H. F. Hampshire, with 150 yards, winning easily. Mr. A. Keelman worked hard for second place with 50 yards.

The Menagerie Race was a very funny event, 2 Sheep, 1 Stalk and a Goat contested. Mr. Tracey with the Club's pet sheep won.

Tug of War, Brazilians vs. Foreigners. At one time the result looked doubtful but after someone in the crowd crying "Remember Ladysmith," the Foreigners were successful.

The Consolation Race was won by Mr. C. Murray.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 21ST, 1900.

WE ARE certainly living in a fool's paradise. Almost every day brings us news of a failure, or a composition with creditors, or the liquidation of a business, and yet affairs go on as before and nothing is done to relieve the situation. Were such a state of affairs to appear in New York, the commercial association, exchanges and clearing-house would take the matter in hand at once, and even the United States treasury would be advancing funds to relieve any appearance of stringency in the money market, for it is felt that in such crises even the best firms are not infrequently caught and subjected to serious risk. There is nothing to be gained by forcing even weak firms into liquidation, and when it comes to jeopardizing the strong ones and causing widespread loss to the whole business community, it means nothing less than a national calamity. But with us there is no anxiety on that score. The government is complacently pursuing its way, enforcing new taxes, imposing fines for evasions of stamp-tax payments, creating new restrictions on trade, and inventing new taxes for the future. Useless quarantines are also imposing losses on the coasting trade and restricting to some degree our foreign trade. And the minister of finance continues to burn currency, drawn from current revenue, with the blind certainty that he is preparing the way for a resumption of interest payments next July at a higher rate of exchange. In the meantime the import trade is seriously crippled, business houses are going into bankruptcy on every side, and the national industries are looking with apprehension upon the prospect of a higher rate of exchange, which means competition with imported goods. To this we must add the fact that congress is again tampering with import duties, and that at the end of the year we shall have another commercial disturbance on account of tariff changes. Such a policy is sheer madness. Even the necessities of the treasury can not excuse these mischievous experiments and incessant changes. No matter how unsound may be the commercial policy which the government adopts, if it is allowed to stand unchanged for a term of years trade will adjust itself to the situation and profits will be earned. But under these annually-recurring changes, supplemented by the arbitrary changes in classifications made in the customhouse from day to day, lucrative trade is impossible. And the government which ruins its merchants and crushes its trade, commits suicide just as surely as the man who ties a halter about his neck and leaps into space. In harmony with the opinion abroad which is loading the present government with compliments for burning currency, without really understanding the general situation here, it is the practice just now to burn incense before the President and his minister of finance for their efforts to comply with the provisions of the funding loan. But what is to be the outcome of it all? We are not insensible to the necessity of reducing the outstanding currency circulation, nor to the influence which such a reduction will have upon exchange. We fully appreciate the effort made to comply with this provision of the contract. But this is not all. There were promises of economy, on which the whole scheme rested, which have not been fulfilled, and there are dangers of national exhaustion which were not foreseen. The better policy, as we have contended from the beginning, would be to make radical economies in every direction, in order to secure a surplus of revenue, and then to take currency from such surpluses for withdrawal. There is no wisdom in the policy of ruining a country with taxation in order to withdraw currency, any more than there is for a man to starve himself to death in trying to pay a debt. We may commend his purpose, but we can not commend his method. And that is exactly our position in regard to the policy which the government is now pursuing: we can commend the purpose, but not its methods.

THE *New York Times* of July 13th remarks that Minister Bryan is probably very much satisfied that objections were raised by the United States senate to his appointment as minister to China, and that an exchange was effected by which Minister Conger was sent there and Mr. Bryan was appointed to Rio de Janeiro. The *Times* will do Mr. Bryan injustice in supposing that he is capable of rejoicing over a deal which resulted in placing another man's life in jeopardy. He is undoubtedly very glad that he is not in Pekin, but at the same time probably no one was more anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger than himself. We should be very sorry to know that there existed the slightest elation on his part over the turn in Fortune's wheel which sent him to Rio and Minister Conger to Pekin.

THERE is to be held in Madrid next October a congress of all the Latin nations for the purpose of creating, if possible, a Latin Union. The idea was developed in Spain after the Spanish-American war, and the fundamental idea was unquestionably that of creating a new power to oppose the spread of Anglo-Saxon influence, and particularly that of the United States on the American continent. Defeated at arms, Spain proposes to recover her loss of territory and prestige by appealing to the race prejudices of her long-lost colonies and reunite them under her leadership by the bond of a common descent, language and religion. Should she succeed, a new power will have arisen with which the twentieth century will have to count. But will she succeed? Union and loyalty to an idea have not been prominent characteristics of the Latin races. The inherited antagonisms between Portuguese and Spanish will prevent their uniting and without Brazil a South American union will be a failure. And even among the Spanish American states, what two of them could work in harmony long enough to test the scheme? Perhaps the idea could be initiated with some prospect of success by the creation of a commercial union, but even here the disintegrating influence of individual theories will prevent harmonious action.

WE can heartily endorse the assertion of Mr. T. G. Cross, in another column, that "the Americans and Britishers of Rio are more than generous" in their support of the public and charitable institutions which they have founded. It must be borne in mind that business has been far from satisfactory the past seven or eight years, and their contributions under such circumstances are all the more noteworthy. When a man is making money he can give freely and liberally, but when the times are bad he usually thinks twice before giving. But what our colleague of *The Church Echo* probably had in mind was the practice of taking no further notice of an institution after having paid the subscription. A hospital can not run itself, nor can a benevolent fund be administered without personal attention to its objects. To build a church and then let it stand empty, is a waste of money, and so it is with a hospital. Were a business man to invest capital in a manufacturing enterprise, and then let it go to ruin through sheer neglect, his friends would think him mad. Were he to insure his life in a loosely and recklessly managed insurance company, they would think him foolish. And, in our opinion, it makes no difference whether his money is invested for a profit or for charity, his personal attention is required to see that it produces good results. Attending annual meetings may not be interesting, but in our community of interests it is necessary. Moreover, it is desirable for the best interests of public institutions that every contributor should take a personal interest in its

management, and that frequent changes in administration should be made in order to escape stagnation and getting into a groove, which is the bane of so many charitable undertakings.

THE budget committee of the chamber of deputies has reported in favor of appropriations to the amount of 45,453,717\$133 for the expenses of the war department in 1901. For last year congress voted 44,394,951\$383, but this sum was found to be insufficient and subsequently there were made special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 8,851,624\$659, which, added to the budget appropriations, make a total of 49,246,591\$582. Of this sum there has been expended 46,777,912\$547 according to returns received by the committee before preparing its report. But this result may be considerably altered in the definite balance-sheet. For the year 1898, whose returns, though still incomplete, are of course fuller than those for 1899, the budget appropriations amounted to 46,329,295\$759 and, as far as ascertained up to the present, 49,773,733\$992 were spent. The special and deficiency appropriations amounted to 4,291,834\$537, which, added to the budget appropriations, make a total of 50,621,130\$196. The following is a statement of the budget, special and deficiency appropriations for the previous five years:

1893 (year of naval revolt).	
Budget appropriations..	28,836,802\$161
Special and def'y "	36,200,149\$458
Total	65,036,951\$619
1894 (year of naval revolt).	
Budget appropriations..	29,954,815\$357
Special and def'y "	78,817,015\$768
Total	108,771,831\$125
1895	
Budget appropriations..	36,738,684\$691
Special and def'y "	29,978,827\$665
Total	66,714,512\$326
1896	
Budget appropriations..	52,801,409\$199
Special and def'y "	5,381,939\$386
Total	58,183,339\$785
1897	
Budget appropriations..	52,374,026\$699
Special and def'y "	6,202,222\$681
Total	57,576,249\$380

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHURCH ECHO.

To The Editor, "The Church Echo."

Sir,—Under "Multum in Parvo," page 12, of this month's number of the *Church Echo*, the following question is asked:

"How is it, we wonder, that people on the other side of the bay seem to do things so much better than the Rio people. They have now one of the finest cricket grounds and racing tracks in South America...."

The answer is simple—the "Rio people" bought and laid out the ground "across the water" because they were unable to find a suitable piece of land on this side; and it is altogether owing to the personal energy and perseverance of Mr. George Cox, who for over 20 years has been the life and soul of our sports, cricket, etc., that the field exists.

Under "Editorial" (same number of the *Echo*) the apathy of individuals towards the Church, Hospital, Library and Benevolent Funds is referred to. What about the large amounts subscribed to these institutions and the Seaman's Mission annually? What about the cost of the Stranger's Hospital as it now stands, and the heavy amount recently expended upon the renovation of the Church? If the editor cares to take the trouble of looking into the figures indicated, he will find that the Americans and Britishers of Rio are more than generous as regards the manner in which they support the institutions mentioned. As a director of one and treasurer of another of these institutions, I am fully alive to the fact that annual meetings are not popular amongst subscribers; annual subscriptions are, however, and so long as these flow in liberally as heretofore, the members of the two colonies must not be charged with apathy.

I would like to ask the editor of the *Echo* the meaning of the words "money-grubbing" used by him, but must not trespass further upon your valuable space.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. G. CROSS.

Rio-17-S.Oo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 1.—*Senate*.—The divorce bill passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 22 to 16. Several bills making special appropriations were voted in various stages.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Germano Hasslocher spoke on the general revenue bill. The executive branch of the government has, he said, assumed all power, completely annulling the other branches. He severely criticised the consumption taxes, especially that on salt, to which, he asserted, no civilized people would submit.

Aug. 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Arthur Rios spoke on the army bill. He censured the discrepancy between this bill and the real

state of the army. According to the bill the army has 25,160 enlisted men, but in reality there are only from 14,000 to 15,000. The country, he said, has the right to know how many men are really necessary. In the course of his remarks he referred to the murder of Brádo de Bitovy in Santa Catharina and to the concealment of this murder. Senator Pires Ferreira and Gomes de Castro also spoke on the bill. The latter alluded to the remark attributed to the President, who is reported to have said that he desired a fight between the army and police force. He agreed with Senator Arthur Rios in censuring the bill in which the number of troops is purely fictitious.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Germano Hasslocher continued his speech on the general revenue bill. The government, he said, not only grievously burdens the people with exorbitant taxes, but also corrupts and degrades them by encouraging and rewarding spies and informers.

COFFEE NOTES

—The crop of coffee in the municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, this year is estimated at 900,000 to 1,000,000 arrobas, or less than that of the past year.

—The *American Grocer* of July 18 has the following sensible remarks on the preparation of coffee for customers:—"There is a great deal of satisfaction and generous profit to be obtained from a well-ordered coffee department. Select the finest growths of well-seasoned coffee, and have it fresh-roasted every day. Be sure that you are giving customers a full flavored coffee with good body, and do not be afraid to charge well for the article. The satisfied palate does not quibble about price. The secret of a coffee trade is to win a reputation for keeping superior drinking coffee, and not for selling cheap."

—The production of coffee on the eastern coast of Madagascar is expected to soon develop into important proportions. In the past, it has been insignificant, but the government has published figures setting forth the estimated crop for 1901 at 713,475 kilograms (equal to 1,573,000 pounds). This estimated result is considered very satisfactory, inasmuch as the area planted is not half the cultivable territory of the island. The receipts of coffee from all the French colonies in 1899 were only 963,000 kilogrammes (2,123,000 pounds). In this connection, it will be well to bear in mind the fact that France imposes a heavy export duty on everything transported from, and an import duty upon everything carried into, her colonies, unless it is conveyed under a French flag.—*U. S. Consular Reports*.

—The deliveries of coffee in the United States and Europe for the year ending June 30, 1900 were the largest for any year on record. They reached a total of 14,972,699 bags, against 13,480,901 bags in 1898-99, and 14,571,902 bags in 1897-98. The total deliveries for the past three years were 43,025,505 bags, or an annual average of 14,341,835 bags. The average for the two preceding years (1895-96 and 1896-97) was 11,693,505 bags. These figures show increased deliveries of 22½ per cent, as the result of low prices. The visible supply of July 1, 1895, was 3,115,680 bags; on July 1, 1900, 5,349,561 bags. The world's supply during five years not only met all requirements, but added 2,721,981 bags to the world's stocks. The Rio and Santos crops for 1899-1900 were 8,959,000 bags, against 8,771,000 bags in 1898-99, and 10,462,000 bags in 1897-98 and proved the second largest crop on record.—*American Grocer*, July 11.

—The French and Brazilian governments have lately come to terms with regard to the coffee duty, the former having decided to reduce the duty from 156¢ to 136¢ per 100 kilos, while the latter agrees not to apply her new maximum tariff on imports from France. A law, however, will have to be passed in France to modify the tariff before the present agreement can be carried out; but, as the *Economist* points out, "a reduction of 1¢ a pound on an article which pays a duty of nearly 8¢ will be insufficient to increase the consumption of coffee in France, which was the aim of the Brazilian government, and will entail a loss of 5,000,000¢ in the French customs receipts."—*Financial News*, July 9. (This fully confirms our opinion that the convention would really produce very little benefit to Brazil. To be sure a concession of 20 francs had been obtained at the cost of an imaginary maximum rate of duty on French imports, but a reduction of 20 francs on too kilos would make so little difference in the cost that no appreciable increase in consumption could possibly result.—*Eds. News*.)

A NEW COFFEE CIRCULAR.

The following amusing "stake off" on the 1st circular of a well known New York coffee firm has been sent around and will be heartily appreciated by coffee men:

New York, July 10, 1900.

Owing to circumstances over which we evidently have no control, coffee has steadily advanced since our last issue.

Some "rash" speculators here, and in Europe, conspired to "Copper" our bear arguments—and the "Copper Kings" whose coffee holdings were reported to be "gunning" for—are now in clover, and are supplying the trade in small quantities, at daily advancing prices. The western roasters, whose stocks are about exhausted, are buying excitedly. The jobbers are making money once more, and the grass no longer grows on Frost Street.

KINDMAN & CO.

A proposal has been brought before the senate to build a new theatre in Largo

Total for 3 wickets. 126

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 11th August, were 305,070 fls in currency, against 330,290 fls in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 125,228 fls. Exchange was rate at 10 15/32d., and for the same week last year at 8 7/64d.,—the sterling equivalents of the above receipts being £13,307 this year against £14,540 last, showing a decrease of £1,233 fls for the week. The total receipts since 1st January have been £309,437, against £310,995 in the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of £1,558.

—We are glad to note that our audience are again ready with an entertainment that a performance will give them the national. And, as a reward, on Saturday next, Aug. 24, 1871. The programme consists of one-act comedietta "A Happy Pair," one-act comedy "To Oblige Benson," a one-act puppet drama "Our Bitterest Foe," young ladies and gentlemen who took part in the first will fill many of the parts in the performance, assisted by two or three amateurs. As before, the scenery is painted by Mr. W. C. Thompson. It is expected that the club-rooms will be crowded, and the of the first entertainment has made the of the first. There will be special bonds for the popular. 12 m. harca at Netherbury.

— Perhaps there is something for Americans and Brits to learn in the method employed by Germans to extend their trade. There has been a marked increase in the number of German houses in this city during the last ten years, and the business has been very large, but it has all been done silently and on business principles. Americans have not even tried to use their consuls to drum up business for them, but have come after it themselves.

August 21st, 1900.]

THE RIO NEWS.

9

Imports.
Flour.—The arrivals during the past week were 170 barrels by the *Orano* from Trieste, 10,000 bags by the *Taga* and 13,551 by the *Les Alpes* from the River Plate. The market is firm. Our quotations for the week were as follows:

Trieste nominal.
 Richmond 1st
 do 2nd 29,000-30,000
 Baltimore 1st 28,000-29,000
 do 2nd 27,000-28,000
 Western and Interior 27,000-28,000
 River Plate 27,000-28,000
 Local Mills 29,000-30,000

Codfish.—No arrivals. Brokers quote from 35,000 to 40,000 for Canadian and from 42,000 to 45,000 per case. There is no Gaspe at present here.

Lard.—No receipts. Price continue from 730 to 740 reis per pound wholesale. Market unchanged.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Rice.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

White Pine. No arrivals during the week.

Pitch Pine. Transactions reported were nil.

Spruce Pine. No arrivals during the week.

Sredish Pine. No arrivals during the week.

Kerosene.—Arrivals nil. We quote from 65,000 to 68,000 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—No receipts. Quotations are from 215,000 to 230,000 per barrel of 250 pounds.

Turpentine.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Cement.—The receipts were 1,000 barrels ex *Trier* from Bremen, and 1,000 ex *Strabo* from London. Prices are nominal.

Indian Corn.—The *Ceylon Prince* brought 14,000 bags, the *Taga* 4,500, and the *Les Alpes* 4,165, all from the River Plate. Quotations unchanged.

Brass.—No arrivals. Brokers quote at 4,000 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—Only 1,000 bags arrived last week from the River Plate by the *Taga*. The wholesale price is from 140 to 150 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:

From Manchester, ex *Harro* 607 tons.
 " " ex *Strabo* 353 "

" Cardiff, ex *Scottish Hills* 5,143 "

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Quotations offered an abatement from 15,000 to 20,000 in 1900, as shown in the following table:

Pernambuco and Macao 155,000-160,000
 Bahia and Aracaj 125,000-130,000

Campos 155,000-160,000
 Angra and Paraty 130,000-140,000

Paraty 230,000-250,000
 Alcohol of 36 to 48 deg. 250,000-260,000
 ditto 49 deg. 250,000-260,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 15.

CARDIFF.—Br. sp. *Scottish Hills*, 1,091 tons; Blackmore; 44 ds coal to Brazilian Coal Co.
 MARSEILLES.—It. bk. *Malouin de l'Or*, 530 tons; Gambino; 71 ds; Ules to D. J. Silva & Co.

AUG. 16.

NEW YORK.—Amer. sp. *Paul Petersen*, 1,591 tons; Wilson; 31 ds petroleum to oil.

AUG. 17.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Br. sc. *Preferance*, 245 tons; Trefry; coffee.

VALPARAISO.—Fr. bk. *Duchesse Anne*, 1,114 tons; Andriani; ballast.

AUG. 18.

CAPE TOWN.—Swed. bg. *Ulla*, 288 tons; Pettersen; coffee.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *White Wings*, 636 tons; Collier; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. — 30 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS. — 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP. — 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM. — 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. — 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. — 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. — 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. — 40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES. — 40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. — 40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVER. — 35 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE. — 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

Fiume. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

P. ELIZABETH. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PORT NATAL. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

EAST LONDON. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DELAGOA BAY. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MOSEL BAY. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

B. AIRS. — 30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Coleridge* 15,000 bags of coffee

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Amazonas* 5,000 do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Petropolis* 2,500 do

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Stobber* 1,000 do

BRANEN 1,000 do

CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. str. *Thames* 5,000 do

GENOA.—It. str. *Venezuela* 2,500 do

GENOA.—It. str. *Citta di Genova* 2,500 do

GENOA.—It. str. *Alfas* 2,500 do

HAVER.—Fr. str. *Alfas* 2,500 do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Les Alpes* 11,600 do

MARSEILLES.—It. str. *Alfas* 4,750 do

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. *Breigne* 1,000 barrels do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Auriga Brunswick

Angara New York

Craigmore Swansea

Charles Dickens Penzance

Clackmannanshire Leith

Colony Cardiff

Elkshvika (str.) Leith

Falls of Afton Leith

Great Loring Portland

Good News Baltimore

Glennville Pascephe

Hansa Rix Rangoon

Lorraine Rangoon

Morning Star Perce

S. Crois Savannah

Scottish Isles Cardiff

Serila Port Natal
Sherryvare (str.) Rangoon
Taxileth Cardiff
Vergine della Guardia Cardiff
Woodbridge (str.) Cardiff
York (str.) Cardiff

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Aug. 13	Byzanz	Hamburg 30 ds	T. Wille & Co.
14	Sirato	Manchester 45 ds	N. Megaw & Co.
15	La Plata	Bordeaux 18 ds	S. Montoux
15	Trier	Bremen 3 ds	H. Stollz & Co.
15	Albanique	River Plate 4 ds	S. Montoux
15	Albanique	Rosario 12 ds	G. Davidson & Co.
15	Tagus	R. Ayres 7 ds	D. F. & L. Souza
15	Manin	Rosario 8 ds	Order
15	Antonia	Santos 10 ds	H. Johnston & Co.
15	Luzitania	Liverpool 21 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
15	Les Alpes	River Plate 7 ds	O. Antunes & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Aug. 13	Linda	Port Eads	Ballast.
13	Concordia	Santos	In transit
14	Unao	Trieste	Sundries.
14	Atlantique	Bordeaux	In transit
14	Bahia	Santos	Sundries
14	Solbrigde	New York	In transit
14	E. Lenbridge	New York	Manganese
14	La Plata	River Plate	Ballast.
14	Januaria	Hamburg	Coffee.
14	Antonia	Trieste	Sundries.
14	Byzanz	New Orleans	do
14	Volage	Valparaiso	In transit
14	Antonia	Manganese	In transit
14	Whitehall	Newport	Sundries
14	Trier	Santos	In transit

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 19th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
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American

bk. D. P. do L. L. 465 July 23 Baltimore. J. Moore Co.
 bk. Doris 870 Aug. 4 Baltimore. J. L. Bisset.
 bk. A. W. Spies, 1118 8 New York. Franzoni Co.
 sp. Paul Revere 1641 16 New York To order.

British

sp. Karoo 1438 June 8 Cardiff. W. Sons Co.
 bk. Gazelle 999 July 14 Portland. To order
 sp. Valkyrie 2572 14 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.
 sp. H. Queen 1943 20 Philadel. To order
 sp. Cartiarvon B. 1794 28 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.
 bk. Metropolis 1697 29 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.
 sp. L. Burrell 1685 Aug. 2 River Plate Res. Veigaux
 sp. Langstone 1780 2 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.
 bk. Princespality 1605 5 Cardiff. do
 sp. S. Minstrel 1511 6 Leith. Gaz Co.
 sp. Lattimer 1699 9 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.
 bk. Galena 2169 10 Cardiff. do
 sp. Scot. Hills 1991 15 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.

German

sp. V. da Gama 1475 Aug. 9 Antwerp. D. J. Silva
 bk. Angelo 161 9 Perna buco L. Campos
 bk. Dorade 1170 10 Sunderlnd B. Rodt. Co.

Italian

bk. M. dell'Orto 586 Aug. 15 Marseilles. D. J. Silva

Portuguese

bk. Albatroz 772 July 28 Oporto. Macedo Jr. Co.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

AUGUST 13.

22	Apolices, 58	860,000
46	do	864
26	do	868
3	do (100%) at rate of	830
1	do (100%) do	810
1	do 1895	830
21	do (reg.)	835
21	do 1897	975
3	do	152
20	Emprestimo Municipal	44,800
20	deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	45
130	" do do	45

Banks.

13 Commercio 105,000

Cotton mills.

154 Petropolitana 130,000

Insurance.

3 Presidente 70,000

Railways.

500 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 %) 35,000

AUG. 14.

30 Apolices, 58 865,000

2 do 867

2 do 865

10 do 864

1 do 860

1 do (100%) at rate of 810

1 do (100%) (cert.) at rate of 805

1 do 1895 834

10 do 830

21 July 28 do 960

11 Apr. 49 do 1897 152

28 163 Emprestimo Municipal 45

20 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. (2nd 41) 15

Banks.

174,500

175

176

176 500

Cotton mills.

129,500

Insurance.

36,000

Miscellaneous.

15,750

15,750

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 20th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	483,647,000\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apolicies).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	860,000— 865,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895 5 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	830,000— 834,000
119,600	119,600	do do 1897 5 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 970,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 2,500,000
51,885,000	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800,000
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 17,500,000	Do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,835,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	Do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500, 200	— 350,000
5,000,000	4,533,200	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500, 200	— 660,000
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 45,532,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	865,000—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	Fcs. 500	407,000— 410,000
600,000	600,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	920,000—
25,000,000	22,459,600	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	151,000— 153,000
2,500,000	—	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 170,000
530,000	514,800	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	—
400,000	400,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8500, Jan. 1900	205,000— 207,000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Comercio do 2nd series.....	80	3,120,000	4500, ditto 1900	190,000— 200,000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,009	2400, ditto 1900	— 75,000
10,000,000	50,000	77,353 1/2	200	Credito Movel.....	200	2,760,000	4500, Aug. 1892	10,000— 11,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	800,000	12 1/2%, ditto 1892	3,000— 5,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	640,000	— Jan. 1900	1,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	71,925	3500, ditto 1900	71,000—
710,000	15,000	all	50	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	280,117	4500, July 1899	25,000— 40,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	594,557	6500, Jan. 1900	110,500— 112,000
4,110,000	45,530	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	230,000	10500, ditto 1900	— 175,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,480,000	6500, ditto 1900	175,000— 178,000
101,249,500	501,234	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	391,700	6500, ditto 1900	125,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	do 2nd series.....	40	—	15200, ditto 1900	— 20,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,571,450	5500, ditto 1895	122,000— 127,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	2,185,326	11 1/2%, ditto 1895	— 240,000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	100	6,000,000	12500, ditto 1900	190,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	do 2nd series.....	140	208,550	8 1/2%, ditto 1899	— 110,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,141,521	12 1/2%, ditto 1895	134,000— 138,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores, S. Paulo.....	80	400,000	8500, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	2500, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	7500, Jan. 1895	—
10,581,010	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2%, July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	250,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	50	6,971	2500 Feb. 1900	111,500—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	51,085\$	—	25,500—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Machade e Campos.....	100	—	—	—
23,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	53,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,991,490	int. Sept. 93	3,000— 3,750
—	—	206,475	200	do do.....	75	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Itauna.....	200	1,463,242	6 1/2%, June, 92	11,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6500, Feb. 86	2,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucaia.....	200	—	—	18,000— 19,500
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	40,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	—	—	— 80,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	168,732	—	155,000—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	6,971	1500, July 91	— 198,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	614,485	3,000, May 99	130,500— 132,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovao.....	200	—	5,000, Jan. 99	130,000— 140,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	105,899\$	5,000, June 99	—
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	34,499	4,000, Feb. 1900	80,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9500, Jan. 1900	— 200,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	25,300—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	—	— 300,000
572,400	2,862	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,558	10,000, Feb. 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10500— Jan. 1900	170,500— 182,500
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,579	7,000— Aug. 96	115,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (atingido).....	200	48,755	— Jan. 1900	— 250,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	— 170,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Caraca.....	200	741,947	12,000— ditto 1900	— 200,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	224,000	10,000— ditto 1900	160,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	54,038	10,000— Feb. 1900	170,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	189,282	50,000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12,000— July 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industria Mineira.....	200	12,814	12,000— Feb. 1900	180,000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense.....	200	28,277	10,000— Jan. 1900	200,000— 215,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manifactora Fluminense.....	200	144,143	10,000— ditto 1900	— 150,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	21,693	5,000— Mar. 96	130,000— 137,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	659,259	12,000— Jan. 1900	— 170,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Kink (Woolens).....	200	—	—	102,000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	37,245	4,000— Jan. 1900	—
300,000	1,500	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	38,394	— ditto 99	— 150,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	71,567	— ditto 1900	— 190,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	1,314,403	17 1/2%— Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	—	1500, July 97	— 5500
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000\$	25,000, Jan. 1900	350,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	30	15,584	1,500, ditto 99	— 6,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Fidelidade.....	180	366,374	5,000, ditto 99	38,000— 44,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia.....	100	25,000	7,000, ditto 98	145,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral.....	100	400,000	8,000, ditto 1900	— 40,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora.....	20	40,000	2,000, ditto 1900	19,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Providence.....	20	500,000	3,000, ditto 1900	70,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	150,120	1,500, ditto 1900	17,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tattersall Moreaux.....	50\$	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	— 15,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	— Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Ducas de Santos.....	200	—	— Jan. 1900	300,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empreza Industrial Brasileira.....	200	2,257,579	40,000, Jan. 1900	450,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Edificadora.....	200	14,073	10,000, ditto 99	—
2,500,000	12,500	225,000	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	6,306,142	8,000, ditto 92	17,250— 17,750
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	53,289	4,000, Feb. 1900	— 120,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,577	May 95	82,000— 90,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13,000, ditto 1900	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Mezinhos Fluminense (four miles).....	100	29,267	7 1/2%— May 1900	— 19,000
9,312,300	46,562	33,125	200	Sanamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	714,048	2,700, Feb. 92	— 85,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Transporte e Carregamento.....	100	400,000	5,000, July 99	— 150,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	100	70,674	5,000, Dec. 99	—
600,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,267	— Jan. 1900	—

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